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-	257	369/53.22.ccls. not eras\$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/01/23 11:42
-	342	369/53.22.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/01/23 11:43
-	3	"10214424"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/01/23 12:47
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-	227	369/100.ccls. and eras\$ and power	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/01/23 12:48
-	71	369/100.ccls. and (eras\$ near3 power)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/01/23 12:48
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-	1	(disk or disc) and eras\$ and optical and 369.clas. and discard\$ and ((classified or secret) near information)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/01/29 13:23
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US005956311A

United States Patent [19]
Kawai

[11] **Patent Number:** **5,956,311**
[45] **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 21, 1999**

[54] **CD-R ERASING METHOD AND APPARATUS**

[75] **Inventor:** **Hideo Kawai**, Chiba, Japan

[73] **Assignee:** **Expert Magnetics Corp.**, Japan

[21] **Appl. No.:** **09/009,801**

[22] **Filed:** **Jan. 20, 1998**

[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jan. 29, 1997 [JP] Japan 9-028270

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** **G11B 7/00**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **369/100**

[58] **Field of Search** 369/100, 124,
369/120, 32

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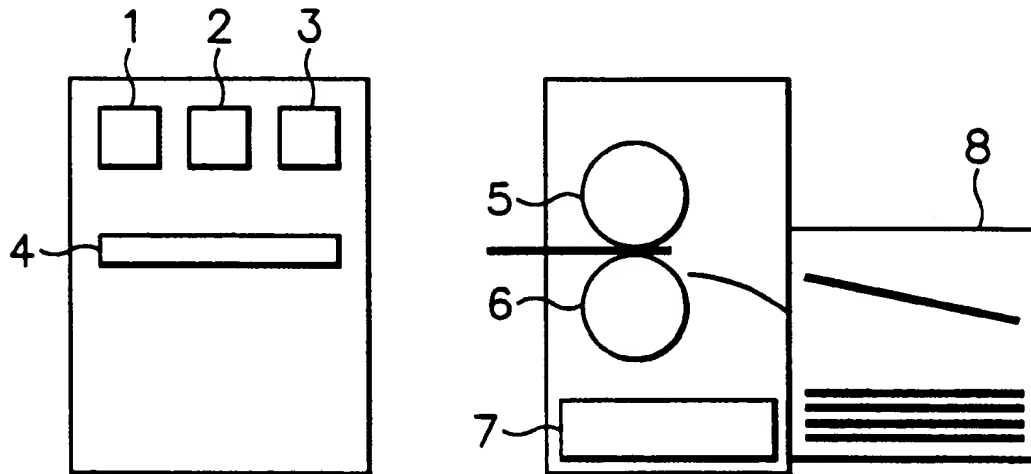
Primary Examiner—Nabil Hindi

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Dellett and Walters

[57] **ABSTRACT**

To destroy data stored in CD-Rs so that no one or no technology can read the original data stored therein, unnecessary CD-Rs are heated to 80° C. to 150° C. for destroying data from the label surface of each CD-R. In this manner, data in unnecessary CD-Rs is destroyed before disposal, thereby enabling the user of CD-R to discharge them to disposing services without fear of leaking proprietary data.

8 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



**PRESSURE/DRIVING
ROLLER**

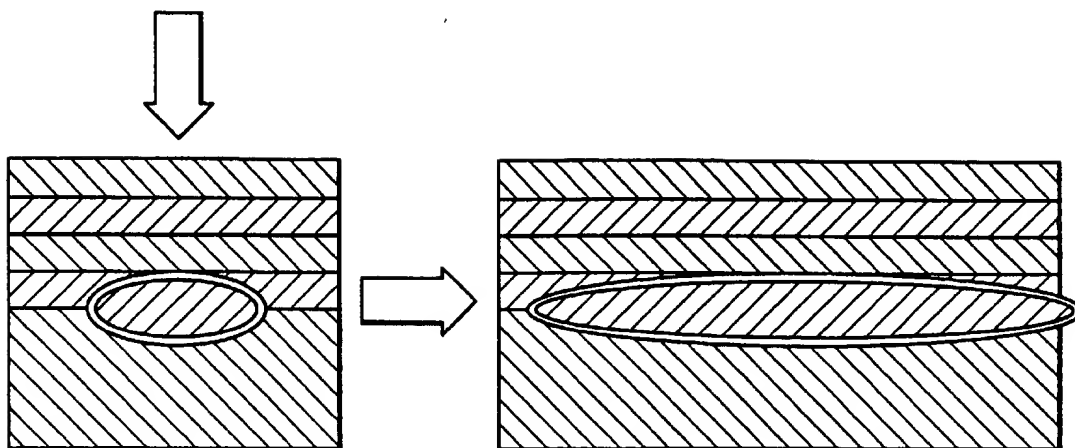
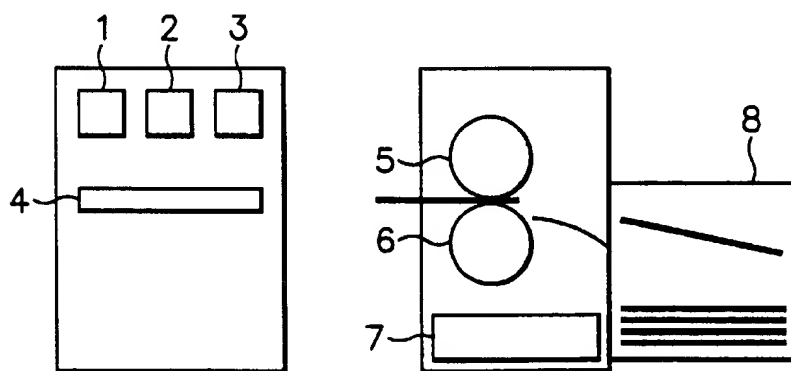


FIG. 1



PRESSURE/DRIVING
ROLLER

FIG. 2

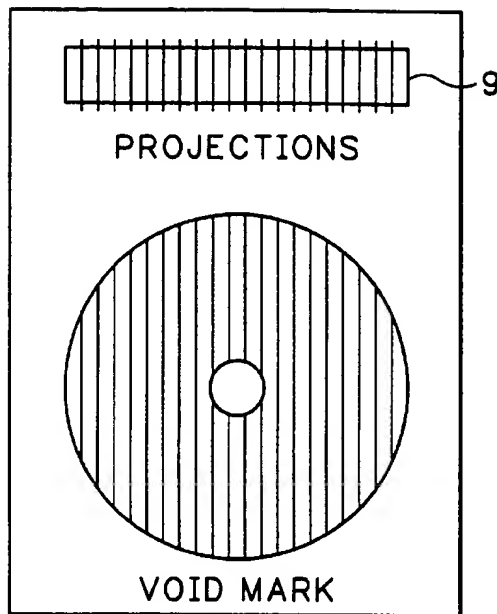


FIG. 3(a)

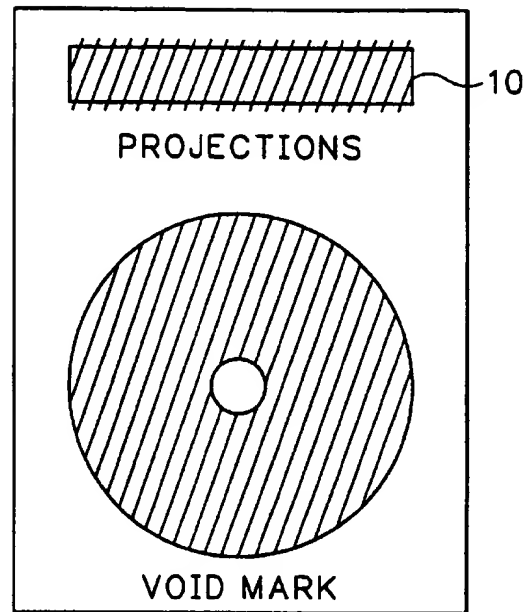


FIG. 3(b)

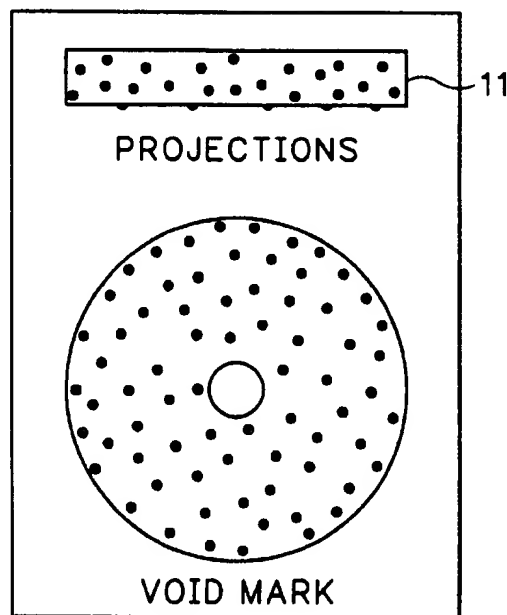
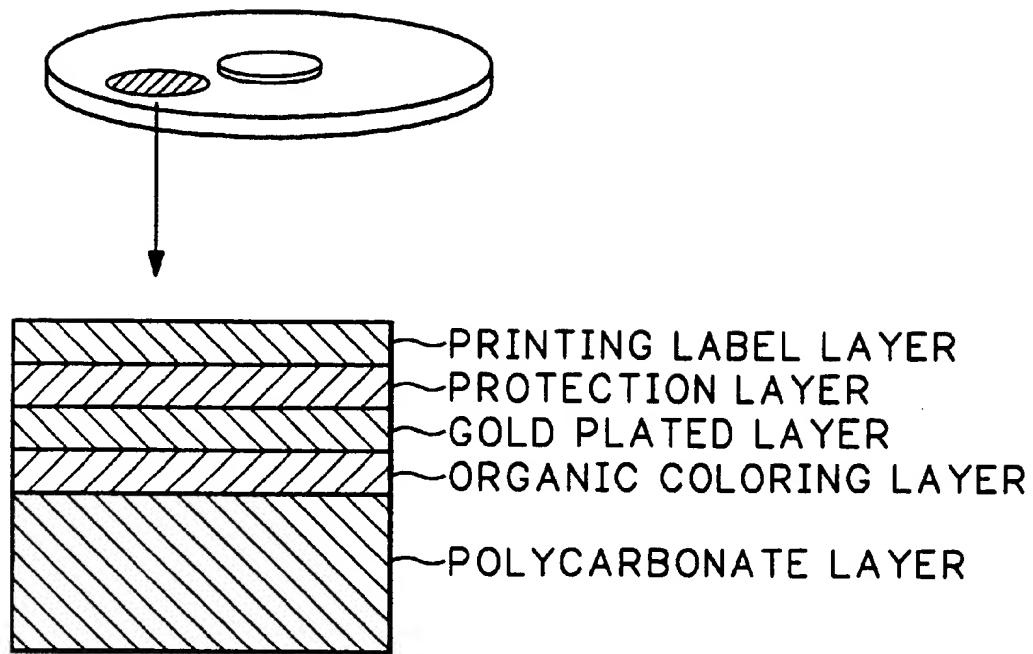
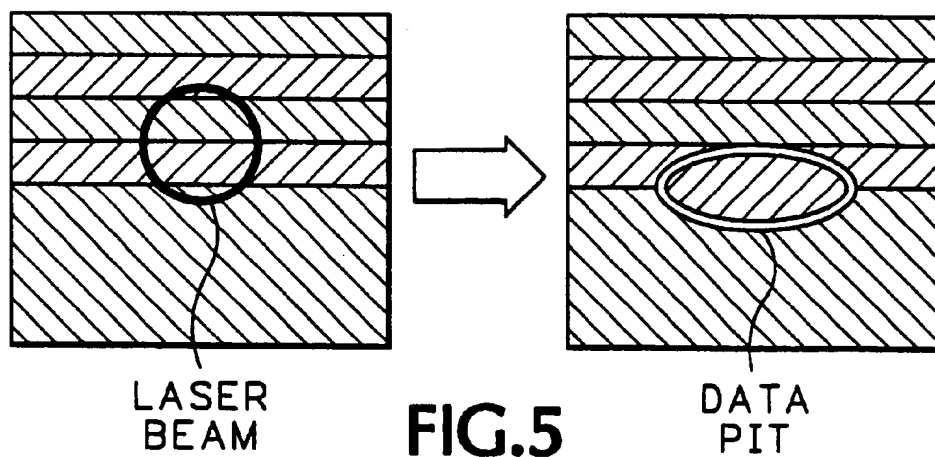


FIG. 3(c)

**FIG. 4****FIG. 5**

CD-R ERASING METHOD AND APPARATUS

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus of erasing an unnecessary CD-R to prevent leakage of data stored therein, more specifically to perfectly destroying data stored in unnecessary CD-Rs, thereby preventing important stored data from leaking.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Before describing prior art, descriptions will be given of the CD-R, in particular its construction and how data is recorded in the CD-R.

Typically, the CD-R is a kind of CD-ROM designed to write data only once for saving the written data.

A construction of the CD-R is illustrated in FIG. 4 while a method of recording data on the CD-R is illustrated in FIG. 5. In FIG. 4, the CD-R is a round disc having an internal construction from the side to which a laser beam is directed a polycarbonate layer, an organic coloring layer, a gold plated layer, a protection layer and a printing label layer. In FIG. 5, when a laser beam is directed on the coloring layer from the polycarbonate layer, chemical reaction takes place in the coloring layer at the area to which the laser beam is directed to change the material to exhibit poor light reflecting property, thereby recording data pits. In other words, areas of the CD-R at which chemical reaction took place are considered pits which are essentially the same in meaning as pits in a CD-ROM. As a result, data is recorded as pits.

Because of the above mentioned construction and data storage principle, the CD-R has a characteristic of writing the data only once. The CD-R is therefore convenient for the user in that the written data cannot be revised. However, it is inconvenient in that the data cannot be easily erased and that companies using CD-Rs encounter difficulty in disposing of unnecessary CD-Rs. One conventional countermeasure is to scratch the surface to which a laser beam is directed for reading, thereby making it impossible to read out by a normal read-out method of the CD-R.

Unfortunately, scratching the laser directing surface of a CD-R not to be read out by a normal read-out method is not complete because the data is not basically destroyed and the data may be read out if the scratched surface is polished to remove the scratch. This suggests that the conventional erasing technique can not be used to erase the CD-Rs in which important proprietary data is stored.

On the other hand, the CD-R market is expanding rapidly and CD-Rs are forecasted to be widely used. This is the reason why it is desired to develop simple and more reliable erasing method and apparatus.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to destroy the written data so that such data cannot be reproduced by anybody or by any technology.

In order to solve the above problem, the present invention is heating unnecessary CD-Rs up to 80° C. to 150° C. for destroying the data from the label surface of such CD-Rs.

Since the data is completely destroyed from unnecessary CD-Rs before disposing, the user can discharge the disposal of unnecessary CD-Rs to outside disposing services without any fear of leaking any proprietary information.

The subject matter of the present invention is particularly pointed out and distinctly claimed in the concluding portion

of this specification. However, both the organization and method of operation, together with further advantages and objects thereof, may best be understood by reference to the following description taken in connection with accompanying drawings wherein like reference characters refer to like elements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a principle of describing the CD-R erasing method according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a principle of describing the CD-R erasing apparatus according to the present invention;

FIGS. 3(a)–3(c) illustrate projections and void marks formed by the projections;

FIG. 4 illustrates configuration of a conventional CD-R; and

FIG. 5 illustrates conventional principle of recording data in a CD-R.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Now, an embodiment of the present invention will be described hereunder by reference to FIGS. 1 through 3(a)–3(c).

Illustrated in FIG. 1 is a principle drawing for describing the CD-R erasing method according to the present invention. As apparent from FIG. 1, since data pits are formed near the printed label surface, heat of 80° C. to 150° C. is applied to the printed label surface or the top surface of the CD-R. Then the periphery of the data pits is subjected to thermal change due to the heat of 80° C. to 150° C, thereby eliminating the boundaries between areas where data pits were originally present and absent. This completely destroys the stored data and makes it impossible to read out the data.

The area of destroying the data covers the entire surface of the CD-R. Since the CD-R format has generally high reproduction or correction capability to errors, destroying the data over the entire area is superior to a partial destruction in terms of disabling the data read-out capability.

FIG. 2 shows a principle of the CD-R erasing apparatus according to the present invention. In FIG. 2, illustrated at the left side is a simplified front view of the CD-R erasing apparatus while illustrated at the right side is a simplified internal side view of the CD-R erasing apparatus. The CD-R erasing apparatus is formed at its front with a power switch 1 for driving the apparatus, a start switch 2 for initiating the erasing of the apparatus, and a warning lamp 3 to indicate abnormal condition of the apparatus. The CD-R erasing apparatus is also formed with an insertion opening 4 to allow insertion of unnecessary CD-Rs into the CD-R erasing apparatus. On the side surface inside the CD-R erasing apparatus, there are a heat roller 5 having projections 9 through 11 for conducting heat therethrough as shown in FIGS. 3(a)–3(c), a pressure/driving roller 6 for transporting the inserted CD-Rs inside the apparatus while applying pressure in cooperation with the heat roller 5, a power supply 7 for supplying electrical energy to each part inside the apparatus, and a stocker 8 for stocking a predetermined number (for example about 50) of CD-Rs with destroyed data.

Now, the operation of the CD-R erasing apparatus will be described hereunder by reference to FIGS. 2 and 3(a)–3(c).

Firstly, the power switch 1 of the CD-R erasing apparatus is turned on for supplying electrical energy to each part in the apparatus from the power supply 7. The start switch 2 is turned on and unnecessary CD-Rs are inserted into the

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insertion opening 4. Within the CD-R erasing apparatus, the heat roller 5 and the pressure/driving roller 6 are in the stand-by condition. When an unnecessary CD-R is inserted into the CD-R erasing apparatus, the heat roller 5 and the pressure/driving roller 6 apply pressure to the CD-R. The heat roller 5 applies heat of 80° C. to 150° C. by way of the projections 9-11 as shown in FIGS. 3(a)-3(c). When the projections 9 through 11 contact the surface of the unnecessary CD-R, it is melted in such a manner that presence or absence of the initial data pits can not be distinguishable. Consequently, CD-Rs transported to the stocker 8 by the pressure/driving roller 6 shall have a void mark as shown in FIGS. 3(a)-3(c). Since stored data in the CD-Rs are completely destroyed in those with the void marks thereon, no one or no technology can read out the originally stored data.

Although the heat roller 5 is described to have the projections 9-11 as shown in FIGS. 3(a)-3(c) in the above description, there is no need to have the projections 9-11 as shown in FIGS. 3(a)-3(c) in the above description, there is no need to have the projections 9 through 11 as shown in FIGS. 3(a)-3(c) if it is unnecessary to put the Void Mark as illustrated in FIGS. 3(a)-3(c). In summary, the heat roller 5 may be flat or any other configuration as long as the heat roller 5 can apply heat of 80° C. to 150° C.

As apparent from the above description, the CD-R erasing method and apparatus according to the present invention can destroy the data in unnecessary CD-Rs in a simple and less expensive manner. As a result, the user of CD-Rs need not fear leakage of proprietary data before disposing of unnecessary CD-Rs.

Also, the CD-R erasing method and apparatus according to the present invention does not create dust or any other environmentally hazardous material in destroying unnecessary CD-Rs, thereby providing clean destroying of unnecessary data in CD-Rs.

While a preferred embodiment of the present invention has been shown and described, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that many changes and modifications may

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be made without departing from the invention in its broader aspects. The appended claims are therefore intended to cover all such changes and modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. A CD-R erasing method for destroying the data from the label surface of a CD-R by heating an unnecessary CD-R up to 80° C. to 150° C. by application of a heat roller to the readable surface of the CD-R, wherein said heat roller comprises projections that leave a pattern when applied to the CD-R.

2. A CD-R erasing apparatus, comprising:

an insertion opening for inserting an unnecessary CD-R into the apparatus;

a heat roller to apply heat of 80° C. to 150° C. wherein said heat roller comprises projections that leave a pattern when applied to the CD-R;

a pressure and driving roller in cooperation with said heat roller for carrying the inserted CD-R inside the apparatus while applying pressure;

a power supply for supplying electrical energy to various parts in the apparatus; and

a stocker for storing CD-Rs with the stored data destroyed.

3. A CD-R erasing apparatus of claim 2, wherein said projections are formed in a ladder pattern.

4. A CD-R erasing apparatus of claim 2, wherein said projections are formed in a spiral pattern.

5. A CD-R erasing apparatus of claim 2, wherein said projections are formed in a spotted pattern.

6. The CD-R erasing method of claim 1 wherein said heat roller projections are in a pattern of a ladder.

7. The CD-R erasing method of claim 1 wherein said heat roller projections are in a spiral pattern.

8. The CD-R erasing method of claim 1 wherein said heat roller projections are in a spotted pattern.

* * * * *

United States Patent [19]

Ohtomo

[11] Patent Number: 4,825,419

[45] Date of Patent: Apr. 25, 1989

[54] OPTICAL INFORMATION STORAGE APPARATUS

[75] Inventor: Junichi Ohtomo, Yokohama, Japan

[73] Assignee: Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba, Kawasaki, Japan

[21] Appl. No.: 137,944

[22] Filed: Dec. 28, 1987

[30] Foreign Application Priority Data

Dec. 27, 1986 [JP] Japan 61-311887

[51] Int. Cl.⁴ G11C 13/00

[52] U.S. Cl. 365/218; 365/127

[58] Field of Search 365/45, 47, 127, 215, 365/218, 230

[56] References Cited

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Primary Examiner—Terrell W. Fears

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Foley & Lardner, Schwartz, Jeffery, Schwaab, Mack, Blumenthal & Evans

[57] ABSTRACT

In an optical information storage apparatus including an optical information storing medium having a retrieval index storing area and an information storing area, the apparatus comprises an optical head for recording and reading information on and from the optical information storing medium and a signal generator for generating a delete signal to the optical head in order to directly or perfectly delete (destroy) information recorded on the information area of the storing medium, in addition to the indirect deletion of a retrieval index. Further, the above direct and indirect deletions can be selected by the operator. The above apparatus is useful in particular to delete confidential documents stored in a picture information filing system, for instance.

8 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

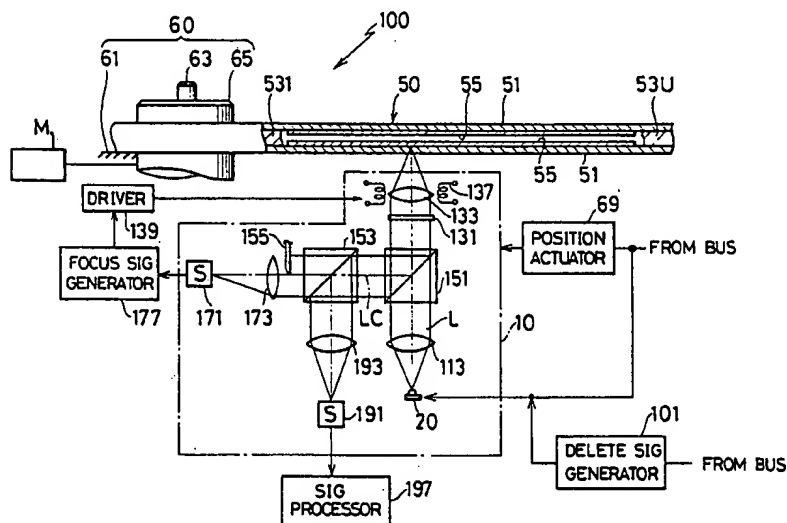


FIG. 1

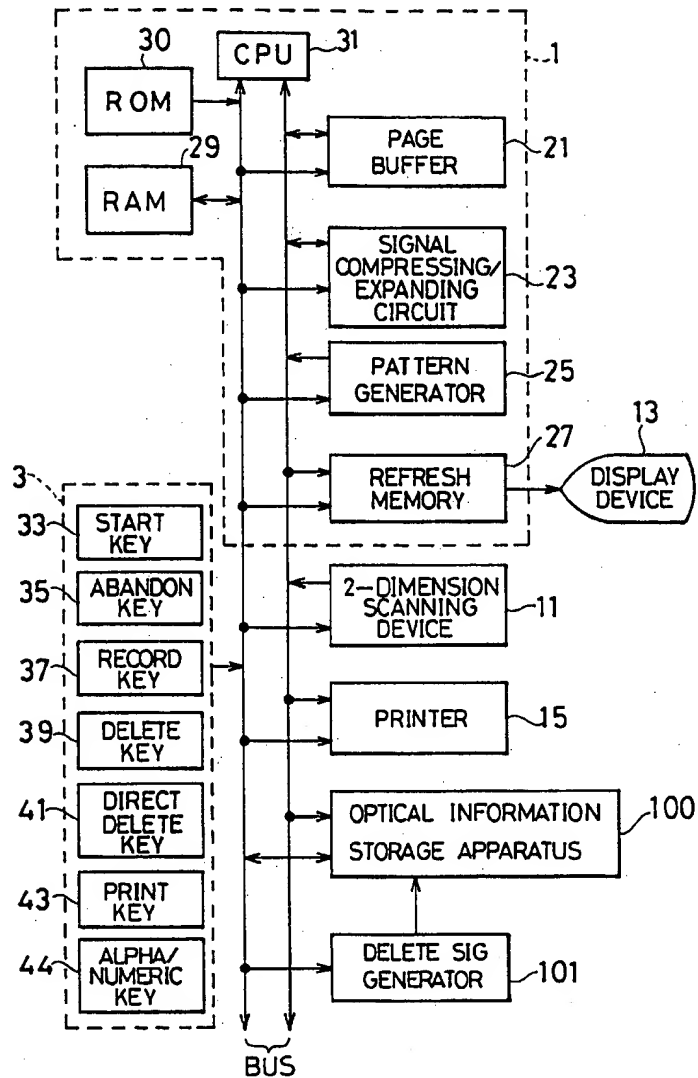


FIG. 2

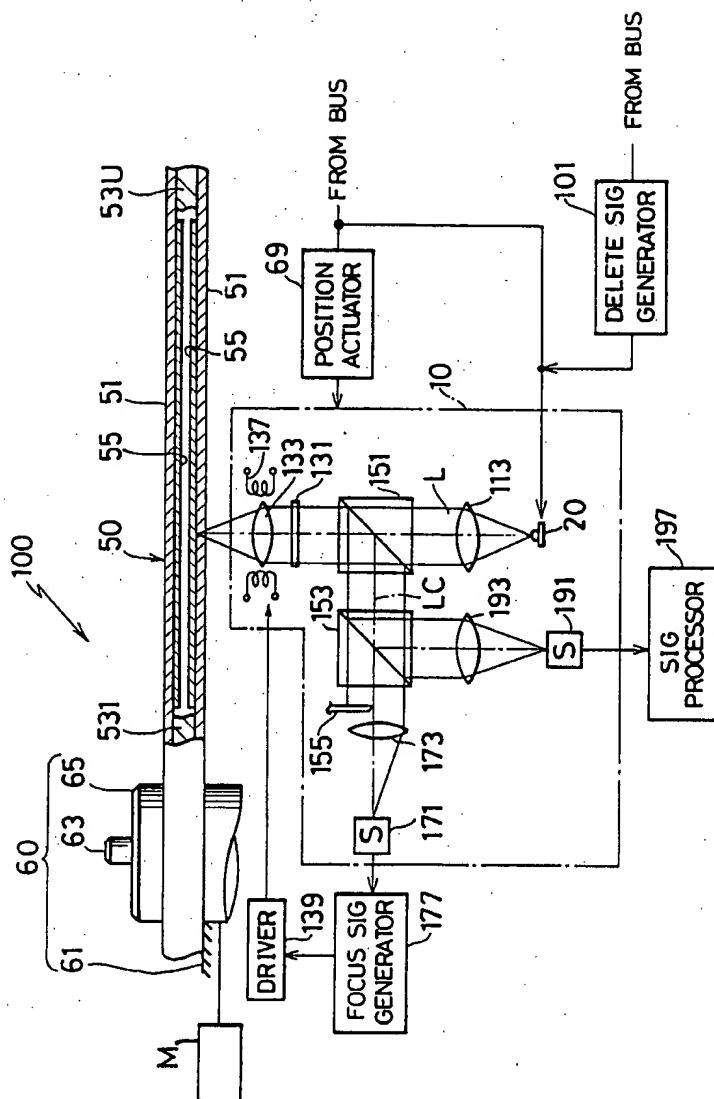


FIG. 3A

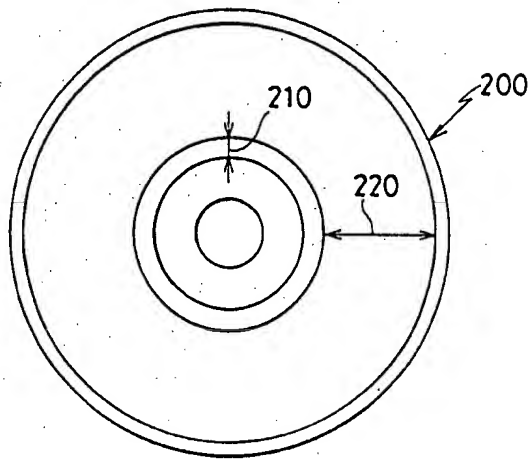


FIG. 3B

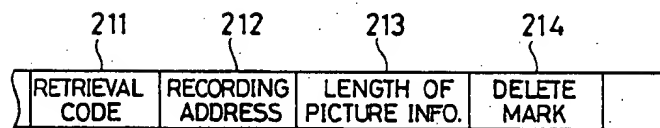


FIG. 3C

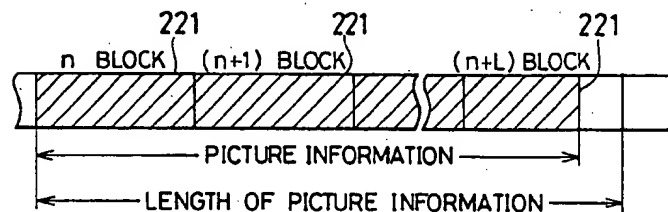


FIG. 4A

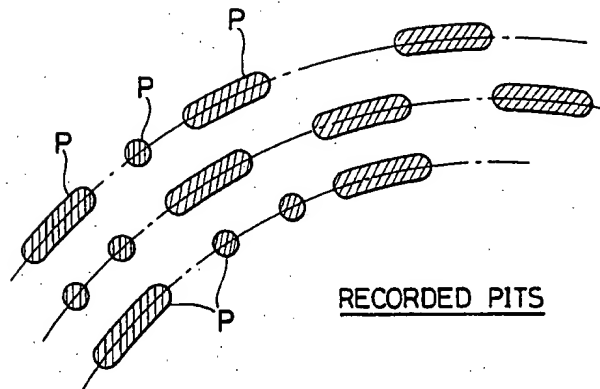


FIG. 4B

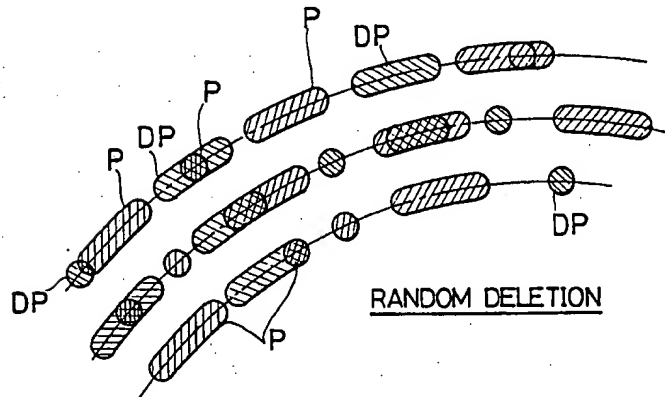


FIG. 4C

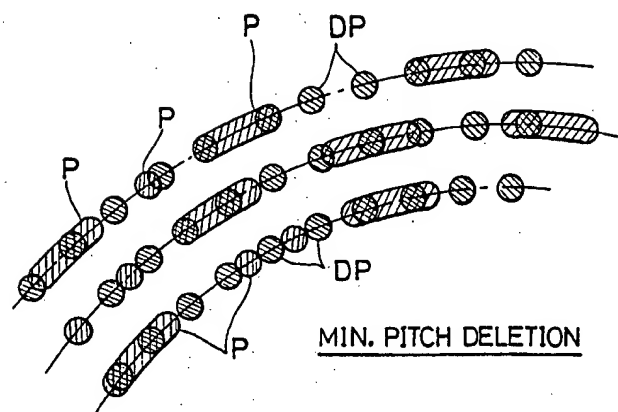


FIG. 4D

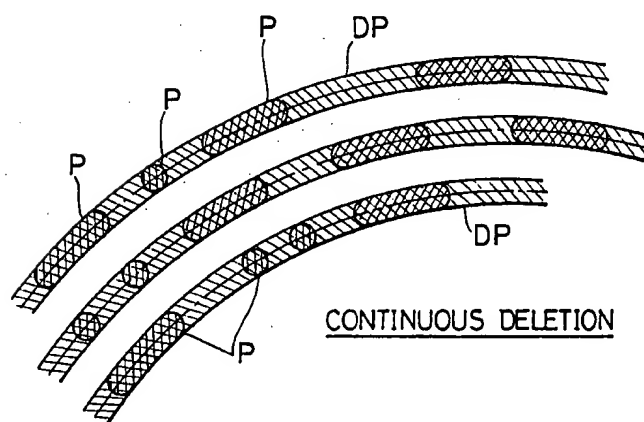
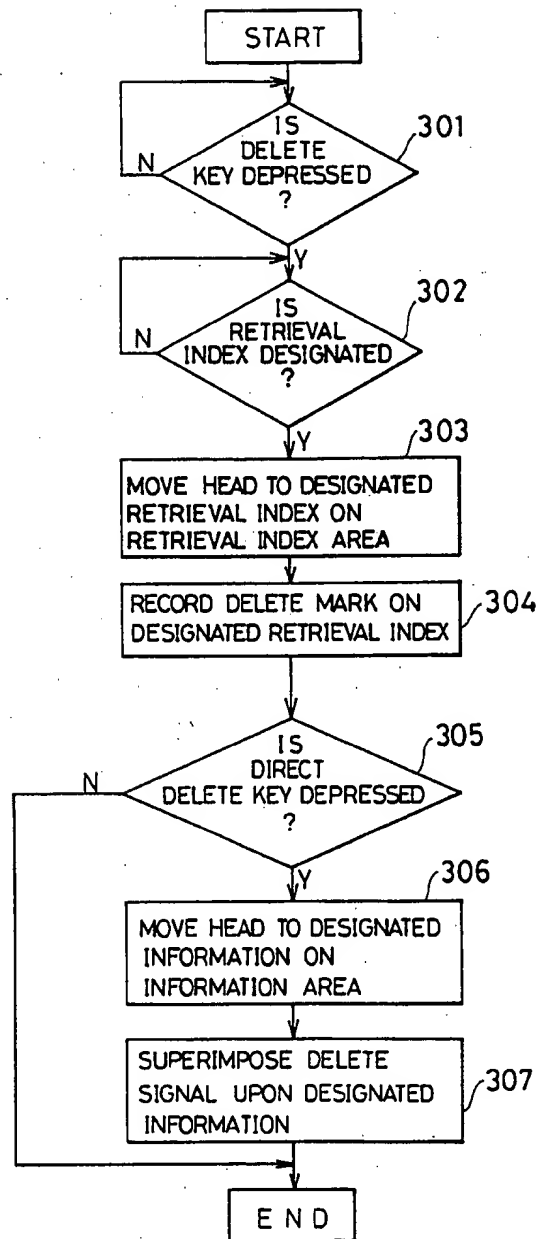


FIG. 5



OPTICAL INFORMATION STORAGE APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to an optical information storage apparatus for recording and reading information on and from an information storage medium through an optical head, and more specifically to an optical information storage apparatus for a write-once read-many optical disc type.

2. Description of the Prior Art

Apparatus for recording and reading information on and from an information storage medium through optical head means (e.g. a laser beam) are well known. As one of the information storage media, an information storage medium of write-once read many (WORM) optical disc type is also known. Since the storage medium of WORM type is not erasable, information are recorded in sequence on areas where information data have not yet been recorded. Further, in the WORM optical disc, information data are recorded by forming pits with different pit lengths and pit pitches in spiral fashion on the disc, and read by applying a laser beam to the pits to detect recorded data on the basis of physical change in the laser beam, in the same way as in information storage media of read-only type (called compact disc).

The above-mentioned WORM type optical disc or an optical information storage medium has widely been used, because a great number of information data can be recorded and read in spite of a relatively simple system configuration. Further, since the volume of information data recorded on the optical disc is huge, the WORM type optical disc is usually divided into two areas. The first area is called a retrieval index storing area on which only retrieval indices representative of information documents, for instance are recorded for providing an easy retrieval of huge information recorded. The second area is called an information storing area on which various information are recorded being arranged on the basis of recorded retrieval indices.

In the above-mentioned optical disc, when an information document is required to be deleted, conventionally, the document is usually deleted indirectly only on retrieval index storing area by recording a delete mark (flag) thereon. In other words, when an information document is required to read through the apparatus, a retrieval index recorded on the retrieval index storing area is first read in sequence to check block numbers on which a target information document is recorded. In this step, if the retrieval index has already been deleted and therefore a delete flag rises, the information document corresponding to the deleted retrieval index is not read, indicating that the information document is deleted. That is, the information document is processed as if it were deleted from the disc on the basis of a delete mark recorded on the retrieval index storing area.

In the above-mentioned information storage apparatus however, although a retrieval index of an information document required to be deleted is deleted, since actual information data corresponding to the deleted retrieval index are still kept as they are, there exists a problem in that the deleted information document can be read by disregarding the delete mark recorded on the retrieval index storing area.

In other words, when a recorded information document is strictly secret and therefore required to delete perfectly and completely, the prior-art optical information storage apparatus is not satisfactory from the functional standpoint.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

With these problems in mind, therefore, it is the primary object of the present invention to provide an optical information storage apparatus of WORM (write-once read-many) type which can directly delete information data recorded on the information storing area of an optical information storing medium.

Further, it is another object of the present invention to provide an optical information storage apparatus of WORM type which can allow the operator to select an indirect deletion such that only a retrieval index is deleted on the retrieval index storing area and a direct deletion such that a retrieval index recorded on the retrieval index storing area and information recorded on the information storing area are both deleted simultaneously.

To achieve the above-mentioned object, an optical information storage apparatus, of the present invention, comprises: (a) optical information storing medium, having a retrieval index storing area and an information storing area, for storing information on the information storing area on the basis of a retrieval index stored in the retrieval index storing area; (b) optical head means, optically coupled to said optical information storing medium, for recording and reading information on and from said optical information storing medium; and (c) deleting means, electrically coupled to said optical head means, for directly deleting information recorded on the information storing area of said optical information storing medium in addition to an indirect deletion of the retrieval index stored in the retrieval index storing area.

The deleting means is a signal generator for outputting a delete signal to said optical head means to superimpose delete pits upon information pits recorded on said optical information storing means. The signal generator is a random number signal generator, a minimum pit pitch signal generator or a continuous signal generator.

Further, to achieve the above-mentioned object, a method of deleting information recorded on an optical information storing medium having a retrieval index storing area and an information storing area through an optical storage apparatus including an optical head, a keyboard having a delete key, a direct delete key and an alpha/numeric keys, according to the present invention, comprises the following steps of: (a) checking whether the delete key is depressed; (b) if depressed, checking whether a retrieval index to be deleted is designated through the alpha/numeric keys; (c) if designated, moving the optical head to the designated retrieval index position recorded on the retrieval index storing area on the basis of the designated retrieval index; (d) record a delete mark on the designated retrieval index position; (e) checking whether the direct delete key is depressed; (f) if depressed, moving the optical head to the designated information position recorded on the information storing area on the basis of the designated retrieval index; and (g) superimposing a delete signal upon the recorded information to directly delete the recorded information.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features and advantages of the optical information storage apparatus according to the present invention will be more clearly appreciated from the following description of the preferred embodiment of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a main control device and an input device of a picture information filing apparatus to which the optical information storage apparatus of the present invention is applied;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an optical head opposed to an optical disc.

FIG. 3A is an outside view of an optical information storage medium used for the optical information storage apparatus shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3B is a view showing a recording format of a retrieval index to be recorded on the retrieval index storing area of the optical disc;

FIG. 3C is a view showing a recording format of information to be recorded on the information storing area of the optical disc;

FIG. 4A is an illustration showing an example of an original pits arrangement formed on the optical information storage medium;

FIG. 4B is an illustration showing delete pits formed at random along the original pit arrangement;

FIG. 4C is an illustration showing delete pits formed with the minimum pit pitch along the original pit arrangement;

FIG. 4D is an illustration showing delete pits formed in continuous groove fashion along the original pit arrangement; and

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing the direct deletion operation of information recorded on the information storing area of the optical disc according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An optical information storage apparatus of the present invention will be explained hereinbelow with respect to its application to a picture information filing apparatus by way of example.

When an original is set on an original table (not shown), the original is subjected to 2-dimensional scanning by a laser scanning system (not shown) for reading the picture information. The picture information is recorded on an information recording area of an optical disc (information storage medium). Further, a retrieval index having a retrieval code, a recording address, a length of the picture information and a deletion mark (flag) representative of picture information deletion (where necessary) is recorded on a retrieval index recording area of the same optical disc, as described later in further detail with reference to the attached drawings.

The picture information recorded on the optical disc is retrieved on the basis of a retrieval code entered from a keyboard and displayed at a display device.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the main control device and the input device of the picture information filing apparatus. According to information entered from an input device 3 (e.g. a keyboard), the main control device 1 implements editing processes such as recording, reproduction, addition, insertion, deletion and so on of picture information and retrieval indices, and con-

trols operations of various devices connected to this main control device 1.

Picture information such as a document is photoelectrically converted by a 2-dimension scanning device 11. The converted picture information (video signal) is supplied through the main control device 1 to a display device 13 such as a CRT display, and a printer 15 or an optical information storage apparatus 100 of the present invention.

The display device 13 displays a retrieval index entered through the keyboard 3 and the picture information obtained through the 2-dimension scanning device 11 or from the optical information storage apparatus 100. The printer 15 receives the picture information from the 2-dimension scanning device 11 or from the optical information storage apparatus 100, and forms a 2-dimensional visible image, which is output as a hard copy.

With reference to FIG. 1 again, the main control device 1 comprises a page buffer 21 for storing picture information in units of pages, a signal compressing/expanding circuit (comparator) 23 for performing signal compression and expansion by MH (modified Hoffman) conversion or the MH inverse conversion, a pattern generator 25 for generating a character pattern, a refresh memory 27 for storing information to be displayed on a display device 13, a random access memory (RAM) 29 having a capacity sufficient to store retrieval indices corresponding to one optical storage medium to be described later, and a central processing unit (CPU) 31 for controlling all the above-mentioned devices.

A read-only memory (ROM) device 30 is externally connected to the CPU 31 and stores control programs to control the devices described above.

The input device (keyboard) 3 includes a start key 33 depressed to store a retrieval index or to set an original; an abandon key 35 depressed to abandon the picture information stored in the page buffer 21; a record key 37 depressed to transfer the picture information stored in the page buffer 21 to the optical information storage apparatus 100; a delete key 39 depressed to indirectly delete picture information only on the retrieval index recording area on an optical disc; a direct delete key 41 depressed to directly delete picture information both on the retrieval index recording area and the information recording area on an optical disc, as described in further detail hereinafter; a print key 43 depressed when the hard copy of the picture information stored in the page buffer 21 is required; and alpha/numeric keys 44 corresponding to numerals 0 to 9 and letters of the alphabet.

Further, a delete signal generator 101 of the present invention is connected to the optical information storage apparatus 100 in order to directly delete (destroy) picture information recorded on the picture information recording area of the optical disc, as described later in further detail.

With reference to FIG. 2, the optical information storage apparatus 100 will be described in relation to an optical disc 50. The optical information storage medium (disc) 50 has various advantages such that information can be recorded and reproduced stably at high density in non-contact manner.

As shown, the optical disc 50 is formed by putting one transparent disc plate 51 upon the other 51 with inner and outer spacers 53I and 53U intervening between the two plates 51 and 51. On the inner surfaces of these two transparent plates 51 and 51, two light reflection layers 55 are formed as information recording lay-

ers, respectively, by means of evaporation technique. Further, on each of these light reflection layers 55, track guide grooves (tracking guides) are formed in spiral or concentric circular fashion. Information is recorded along these tracking guides in the form of pits P caused by a laser beam.

The optical disc 50 is formed with a central hole at the center thereof. When the optical disc 50 is mounted on a turntable 61 of the optical information storage apparatus 100, a center spindle 63 of the turntable 61 is passed through the central hole of the optical disc 50 so that both the rotational centers of the turntable 61 and the optical disc 50 coincide each other.

A chuck 65 is mounted around the center spindle 63 of the turntable 61 to firmly fix the optical disc 50 on the turntable 61. This turntable 61 is rotatably supported by a support base (not shown) and driven at a constant speed by a drive motor M.

A semiconductor laser (light emitting source) 20 for generating a laser beam L is provided within an optical head 10. The optical head 10 comprises a collimator lens 113, a polarizing beam splitter 151, a $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plate 131, an objective lens 133, a voice coil 137, a half prism 153, a shutter plate 155, a projective lens 173, a focus system photosensor 171, a focus signal generator 177, a voice coil driver 139, a convex lens 193, an information system photosensor 191 and an information signal processor 197, etc.

The operation of the optical head 10 will be described hereinbelow.

To record information on the optical disc 50, a laser beam L is generated from a semiconductor laser 20 in such a way that the intensity of the laser beam is modulated according to information to be recorded. On the other hand, to read information from the optical disc 50, a laser beam L having a constant light intensity is generated from the semiconductor laser 20. The divergent laser beam L generated from the semiconductor laser 20 is converted into a parallel beam through the collimator lens 113 and directed to the polarized beam splitter 151. The parallel laser beam L passed through the polarized beam splitter 151 is passed through the $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plate 131, being allowed to be incident upon the objective lens 133, and then focused on a light reflection layer 55 of the optical disc 50.

The objective lens 133 is supported by the voice coil 137 so as to be movable along the optical axis thereof. Therefore, when the objective lens 133 is appropriately positioned, a beam waist of the convergent laser beam L passed through the objective lens 133 is just focused on the surface of the light reflection layer 55 to form a minimum beam spot thereon.

Under these conditions where the objective lens 133 is focused, information is writable or readable. In recording information, pits P are formed along the tracking guide on the light reflection layer 55 by the laser beam L whose light intensity is modulated. In reading information, the laser beam L with a constant light intensity is modulated with respect to light intensity by the pits P when reflected from the pits P. The modulated laser beam L is returned to the optical head 10.

The divergent laser beam L reflected from the light reflection-layer 7 of the optical disc 50 is converted into a parallel beam through the objective lens 133 and then returned to the polarizing beam splitter 151 via the $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plate 131. The laser beam L going and returning through the $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength plate 131 is rotated by 90 degrees in polarization plane, as compared with

that passed only through the polarizing beam splitter 151. This laser beam L whose polarization plane is rotated by 90 degrees will not pass through the polarization beam splitter 151 but reflected from this beam splitter 151. The laser beam L reflected from the beam splitter 151 is divided into two directions by the half mirror (or prism) 153. One of the laser beams is guided to the information system photosensor 191 via the convex lens 193.

Since the data detected by the photosensor 191 include information recorded on the optical disc 50, these data are fed to the signal processor 197. The data are converted into digital data indicative of picture information by the signal processor 197.

On the other hand, the other of the laser beams divided by the half mirror 153 is screened by a shutter plate 155 so that a half of the laser beam L separated by the optical axis L_c is guided to the focus system photosensor 171 via the projective lens 173. The optical signal detected by the photosensor 171 is processed by the focus signal generator 177 to obtain a focus signal to be applied to the voice coil driver 139. This voice coil driver 139 drives the voice coil 137 in response to the focus signal so that the objective lens 133 can always be kept at the focused condition.

The optical head 10 is disposed so as to be movable in the radial direction of the optical disc 50 by a linear positioning actuator 69 or an pivotal arm (not shown). The position of the optical head 10 relative to the optical disc 50 can be determined freely by actuating this linear positioning actuator 69 on the basis of control signal supplied via the bus. The above-mentioned tracking control is composed of a coarse access control to move the optical head to a predetermined track position and a fine access control to move the optical axis of the objective lens of the optical head along a predetermined track.

FIG. 3A shows on optical disc 200 which includes an area 210 for recording retrieval indices and an area 220 for recording picture information, as already described. This is because since the volume of information data recorded on the optical disc is huge, the information is properly arranged on the basis of a retrieval index corresponding to each information group.

FIG. 3B shows a recording format of the retrieval index recorded on the retrieval index recording area 210. The retrieval index is made up of a retrieval code 211; a recording address 212 indicative of track numbers and block numbers where the picture information corresponding to a retrieval code is recorded; a length of picture information 213 indicative of the number of blocks at which picture information is recorded; and a delete mark (flag) 214 indicative of deletion of the corresponding retrieval index. Here, it should be noted that when the retrieval code is deleted by this delete mark, the picture information corresponding to the deleted retrieval index is indirectly deleted. However, since it may be possible to read the picture information indirectly deleted via the retrieval index by some method or other, it is preferable to delete some confidential picture documents directly or perfectly.

FIG. 3C shows a recording format on the information recording area 220, where picture information 221 is recorded along a plurality of blocks.

To record picture information on the optical disc 200, a laser beam modulated according to picture information to be recorded is applied to the optical disc 200 to form pits on the basis of thermal or optical energy. To

read picture information from the optical disc 200, a laser beam is applied to the pits to detect the physical change of the laser beam.

Further, to record picture information on the optical disc 200, a retrieval index including a retrieval code, a recording address, and a picture information length is recorded on the retrieval index recording area 210 and then picture information corresponding to the recorded retrieval index is recorded on the information recording area 220 in accordance with the recorded retrieval index.

To read picture information from the optical disc 200 shown in FIG. 3A, a retrieval index corresponding to a required picture information (file) is first retrieved in the retrieval index recording area 210. In accordance with this retrieval index, the recording address and the length of the corresponding picture information are determined to read the picture information recorded on the area 220.

To record other picture information to the optical disc 200, a retrieval index and a picture information are recorded in sequence on an area at which no information is not yet recorded.

Being different from the conventional way that only a delete mark 214 is recorded on the retrieval index recording area 210 to indirectly delete the picture information recorded on the recording area 220, the feature of the present invention is to further delete the picture information recorded on the recording area 220 directly and perfectly. In addition, it is possible to select the above-mentioned indirect and direct deleting methods freely by use of the direct delete key 41 of the keyboard 3 (FIG. 1).

With reference to FIGS. 4A to 4D, the method of deleting picture information once recorded on the information recording area 220 on the optical disc 200 will be described hereinbelow.

FIG. 4A shows an example of picture information recorded on the area 220, in which pits P are shown by circular recesses and circular arc shaped recesses. However, the pitch and the circular arc length change according to the recording method.

FIG. 4B shows an example where the recorded pits P are destroyed or deleted by additionally forming random delete pits DP (whose pitch and the circular arc length are at random) upon the information pits P. To delete the recorded information in this way, a delete signal generator 100 shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 is a random number generator for generating a random number signal to the semiconductor laser 20. The random number signal thus generated is applied to the optical disc 200 to superimpose random delete pits upon the recorded picture information pits P.

FIG. 4C shows an example where the recorded pits P are destroyed or deleted by delete pits DP having a constant minimum pit pitch of 2-7 code, for instance. In this 2-7 code modulation method, the intervals of the circular arc shaped pits are changed from 2 to 7 in proportion. A more detailed description of the 2-7 code is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,115,768, which is incorporated herein by reference. To delete the recorded information in this way, the delete signal generator 100 is a minimum pit pitch signal generator for generating a minimum pit pitch signal to the semiconductor laser 20.

FIG. 4D shows an example where the recorded pits P are destroyed or deleted by continuous pits DP. In this case, the delete signal generator 100 is a continuous

signal generator for generating a dc signal to the semiconductor laser 20.

The delete operation of the optical information storage apparatus of the present invention will be described hereinbelow with reference to a flowchart shown in FIG. 5.

Control of the CPU 31 checks whether the delete key 39 is depressed or not (in step 301). If depressed, control checks whether a retrieval index of information required to be deleted is designated through the alpha/numeric keys 44 (in step 302). If designated, control moves the optical head 10 to the retrieval index recording area 210 of the optical disc 200 to retrieve the designated retrieval index position on the basis of the designated index (in step 303), and then records a delete mark 214 in the corresponding area of the designated retrieval index (in step 304) to implement an indirect information deletion.

Further, where the direct delete key 41 is depressed and this is checked by the CPU (in step 305), control moves the optical head 10 to the information recording area 220 of the optical disc 200 on the basis of the designated retrieval index (in step 306), and further superimposes a delete signal upon the recorded information corresponding to the designated retrieval index (in step 307) to implement a direct information deletion. The delete signal is a random number signal, a minimum pit pitch signal or a continuous signal.

In the above description, only a delete mark 214 is recorded in the retrieval index recording area. However, it is of course possible to delete all the retrieval index area required to be deleted in the same way as in the direct deletion method adopted for deletion on the information recording area.

Further, the optical information storage apparatus of the present invention applied to a picture information filing apparatus has been described by way of example. However, it is of course possible to apply the apparatus of the present invention to various apparatus to which an information storage apparatus is incorporated.

As described above, in the optical information storage apparatus of the present invention, since information recorded on the information recording area of an optical disc can directly be deleted perfectly in addition to the indirect deletion such that only the retrieval index is deleted on the retrieval index recording area of the optical disc, and further the above direct and indirect deletion can be selected, it is advantageous to record and then delete confidential information.

What is claimed is:

1. An information processing apparatus comprising: means for recording a pit as an irreversible physical reaction on an optical memory corresponding to an information; and means for deleting the information recorded on the optical memory, said deleting means having a first deleting means for recording a deletion mark representing that the information is deleted on the optical memory and a second deleting means for physically deleting the information recorded on the optical memory, said second-deleting means having means for superimposing a pit upon the information pit on the optical memory.
2. The information processing apparatus as set forth in claim 1, wherein said second deleting means has a random number signal generator.

3. The information processing apparatus as set forth in claim 1, wherein said second deleting means has a minimum pit pitch signal generator.

4. The information processing apparatus as set forth in claim 1, wherein said second deleting means has a continuous signal generator.

5. The information processing apparatus as set forth in claim 1, which further comprises selecting means, coupled to said recording means, for allowing an operator to select a first deleting method of recording a deletion mark representing that the information is deleted on the optical memory and a second deleting method of physically deleting the information recorded on the optical memory by superimposing a pit upon the information pit on the optical memory.

6. A method of deleting information recorded on an optical information storing medium having a retrieval index storing area and an information storing area through an optical storage apparatus including an optical head, a keyboard having a delete key, a direct delete key and alpha/numeric keys, which comprises the following steps of:

- (a) checking whether the delete key is depressed;
- (b) if depressed, checking whether a retrieval index to be deleted is designated through the alpha/numeric keys;
- (c) if designated, moving the optical head to the designated retrieval index position recorded on the retrieval index storing area on the basis of the designated retrieval index;
- (d) record a delete mark on the designated retrieval index position;
- (e) checking whether the direct delete key is depressed;
- (f) if depressed, moving the optical head to the designated information position recorded on the information

mation storing area on the basis of the designated retrieval index; and

(g) superimposing a delete signal upon the recorded information to directly delete the recorded information.

7. An information processing apparatus, which comprises:

- (a) means for inputting an information;
- (b) buffer means for storing information input by said inputting means;
- (c) means for displaying the information stored by said buffer means;
- (d) means for recording the information on the optical memory;
- (e) keyboard means for recording the information stored by said buffer means on an optical memory;
- (f) means for generating an information deletion signal; and
- (g) means for deleting the information recorded on the optical memory, said deleting means having a first deleting means for recording a deletion mark representing that the information is deleted on the optical memory and a second deleting means for physically deleting the information recorded on the optical memory, said second deleting means having means for superimposing a pit upon the information pit on the optical memory.

8. The information processing apparatus as set forth in claim 7, wherein said keyboard means further comprises a selector key for allowing an operator to select an indirect deletion such that only a retrieval index is deleted by recording a delete mark on the corresponding retrieval index storing area and a direct deletion such that a retrieval index recorded on the retrieval index storing area and information recorded on the information storing area are both deleted from the optical information storing medium.

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